Markham

METHODE OR EPITOME:

VVHEREIN IS SHEVVED *his approoued Remedies for all Diseases* whatsoeuer, incident to Horses, Oxen, Kine, Buls, Calues, Sheepe, Lambs, Goats, Swine, Dogs of all kinde, Conies, all sorts of Poultrie, all Water-fowle, as Geese, Ducks, Swans, and the like, Pigeons, all singing Birds, Hawks, of all kinde; and other Creatures seruiceable for the vse of man.

Deuided into twelue generall Points or Heads.

By GERVASE MARKHAM. *Gentleman.*

Printed at London by *T. S.* for *Roger Iackson*, and are to be sold at his shop right against the Conduit in *Fleete-streete*. 1616.

for Kyll gilles, paynes
or scrych.

frayne oyle and with lead
plaster and mych to gether
& drye him morning &
evening for 2 or 3 days.
& yet lay him with
no wet. after wash
& place him in water and
salt.

Boyle quin feilder in smyth
water and wash & soure
yit so as & water touch
not & hoof.

MVSEVM
BRITAN
NICVM

[illegible] Medicine
[illegible] [illegible]
for [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible]

It [illegible] [illegible]
very [illegible], so [illegible]
corrupt [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible], [illegible] [illegible]
into powder in water till it
be well infused, then strain
it through a linnen cloth, so
as noe of ye substance of ye
herb remayne; then
anoint ye place with a stiff
and a cloth for 2 or 3 days
it will eate away ye corrupt
flesh; mean[illegible] ye skill must
be [illegible] [illegible] eate
through. and then anoint ye sore
with salt oyle or fresh butter
and [illegible]

A noble receipt for
the scratches.

R: 1. one pound of rosin ~~[illegible]~~ beaten
small in a morter.

2 one pint of right rape oyle
boyle them together half a
quarter of an hower.

then take them of and being a
little cooler put to them 2 ounces
of verdigreas made as small as
is possible by a painter upon
his stone for he can make it
smaller so then any other so soon
as it is put in stir altogether
continually till it be cold, that
they may be throughly mixt.
so put into a glass or earthen
pot and keep for your use
anointing your horses heels
pitterns and earning
keeping them dry till he be well
if you have a
dry place to rub your horse on
it will be very good by
scrubbing 2 or 3 hours
every day.

TO THE RIGHT WORSHIPFVLL AND his most deare respected friend, *Maister* IOHN MASSY of Codington in Cheshire.

GOod Sir, He that much doth, may much miscarie, because danger euer is the Companion with labour: and in these daies mens braines are so sickly and subiect to take surfaits, especially where either the feast is (in their owne conceits) too ful, or the dishes not dresst answeable to their stomacks, that, to be a Cooke to please all mens varieties,

were to aſcribe a cunning hardly beſtowed vpon Angels; from which conſideration I haue been many times induced to haue obſcured this ſmall and inreſpected Epitome, as willing to hold from miſtaking mindes, (which poyſon with falſe conſtruction) a benefit ſo good and certaine, as I know they will be fruitfull in diuulging my diſpraiſe, and finding knots in ſmooth ruſhes, adding to my Title, vaine prate and oſtentation; But by many of my better friends, and ſome whoſe approued wiſdomes are worthy, and ſome whoſe knowne loues do and euer ſhall gouern me, I am inforced to diſeſteeme the vaine battery of the enuious, & boldly publiſh this Treatiſe, which I doubt not but will

be

be a generall good to all the whole Kingdome, for whose seruice I was onely created. As for your worthy selfe, who was the first that euer beheld it, and to whose hands it flew before it had taken any perfit or true forme, asknowing how able you were both to iudge of the defects, and to crown the perfections, not a Gentleman in this Kingdome of your ranke going one step before you, either in loue or knowledge of Horsemanship: To whom I say, but you, should I send this my last Infant, to be nourished and defended, since it pleased you to accept it with much loue, when it was vnlikely of life any where but in your bosome? Then worthy Sir, let me beseech you to take it to Protecti-

on, and whilst nothing but enuie assaults it, be you its constant guardian; But when either a stronger or better skill proues it vaine, then leaue it againe to my selfe, and we wil both die inrespected; till when (which wil not be whilst any thing is) at least not whilst Men ride on Horseback, I will euer rest a faithfull and true Cabanet, full of your Goodnes.

GERVASE MARKHAM.

To the old and new *Readers.*

THis is an Age (gentle reader) of much inquisition and examination of mens printed workes: neither is it in my conceit either vnreasonable nor vnnecessary that men should giue account for their labours, especially where they make the world beleeue they do the world a particular profit, for otherwise the world might come to be cosened: Therefore for my selfe, thus me thinkes I heare the world say: Sir, why loade you thus both mens mindes and the Booke-sellers stals with such change and varietie of Bookes, all vpon one subiect, as if men were tyed

to your readings? me thinks the little pamphlet you first publisht, might haue giuen satisfaction; To this I answere: that Pamphlet was the milke of my first experience, drawne, not to nourish the world, but to giue a little satisfaction to a noble Kinsman I had, from whom a very corrupt copy was stolne, and put to printing without my knowledge; so that to shield both mine owne shame and the bookes, I was compeld to put it forth in that manner as it went, and then, many iudicious Gentlemen in the same Art found fault in the briefenesse thereof, saying that the scanting of my rule tooke away much satisfaction from the yong Scholler, and that there was a lamenes therein, because I had not handled the whole members of the Art, but here a finger and there a toe, as I was led by mine owne fancie. Hence it came I writ the great Booke *Caualerice*, and in it omitted nothing in my knowledge appertinent to Horsemanship: but by reason

ſon of a too greedy and haſty Booke-ſeller, and the diſtributing of the worke into the hands of many Printers, it was not onely exceeding faiſely printed, but alſo moſt part of the booke of cures left out, which was ſuch a maime to the Booke, that I was many yeeres ſtird vp by my friends to repaire that errour; which I did by writing that Booke intituled the *Maſter-peece*, wherein I haue ſet downe euery diſeaſe, and euery medicine, ſo full & ſo exactly that there is not a Farrier in this Kingdome, which knowes a medicine for any diſeaſe, which is true and good indeed, but I will finde the ſubſtance thereof in that booke: yet this booke did not ſatisfie my friends, for they ſaid though it were a worke right good and neceſſary, yet the greatneſſe of the booke and the great price therof, depriued poore men of the benefit; and that the multiplicity of the medicines, and the coſt of the ingredients, were ſuch as poore men ſtood amazed at, and found that

their

their beasts perisht before they could compasse that should cure them: from whence onely I haue with much labor and experience found out the Contents of this Booke, where with twelue medicines, not of twelue-pence cost, and to be got commonly euery where, I will cure all the diseases that are in Horses, whatsoeuer, and they almost 300. This Booke I hope the price will not hinder, for it is determined onely for the good of the needfull, to whose vse if it proue as fortunate as it is faithfully and iustly set downe, they will haue cause to praise God and loue mee.

GERVASE MARKHAM.

A briefe Table, ſhewing *the Contents of the twelue Points* handled in this BOOKE.

THe firſt Point ſheweth the Character or nature of the Horſe; and how the Horſe, being ſubiect almoſt to 300 diſeaſes, yet all may be cured by twelue medicines, and commonly to be gotten. Fol. 3 &c.

The ſecond Point containeth the rareſt Medicine that euer was found out for Horſes, from Fol. 21 to 24

The third Point ſheweth the nature of the Oxe, Bull, and Calfe, and how to cure all the diſeaſes incident to them with ſeuen medicines, from Fol. 24 to 33

The fourth Point ſheweth the nature of Sheepe, and how to cure all the diſeaſes in them

them with six medicines, from Fol. 33 to 39.

The fift Point shewes the nature of Goats, and how to cure all the diseases in them with two medicines, as from Fol. 39 to 42.

The sixt Point sheweth the nature of Swine, and how to cure all diseases in them with three medicines, from Fol. 42 to 46.

The seauenth Point sheweth the naure of all kinde of Dogs, and how to cure all the diseases in them with three medicines only, from Fol. 46 to 51.

The eight Point sheweth the nature of Hares and Conies, and how to cure all the diseases in them, with one onely medicine, from Fol 51 to 54.

The ninth Point sheweth the nature of all sorts of Poultrie, as Cockes, Hens, Capons, Chickens, Turkies, Peacocks, Pheasants, Partriges, Quailes, Cranes, House-doues, Stock-doues, Turtle-doues, and the like, and how to cure all the diseases in them with foure medicines, from Fol. 54 to 59.

The tenth Point sheweth the nature of all Water-fowle, as Swans, Geese, Duckes, Tayles, Widgions, Sheldrakes, Plouers,

Hernes,

Hernes, Puets, Bitters, Gulles, and such like, and how to cure the diseases in them with one medicine onely, from Fol. 57 to 61.

The eleauenth Point sheweth the nature of all singing & whistling Birds, as Nightingale, Robbin, Bulfinch, Linnet, solitary Sparrow, Goldfinch, Miskin, Spinke, Canary-bird, Calander, Black-bird, Throstle, Cordiall, Larke, and such like, and how to cure all the diseases in them with three medicines, as from Fol. 61 to 67.

The twelfs and last Point sheweth the Character and nature of all sorts of Hawkes, and how to cure all the diseases in them with sixe medicines onely, as from Fol. 67 to 77.

And concludeth with the nature of Red and Fallow Deere.

Lynes, Pines, Bitters, Galls, and such like, and how to cure the diseases in them with proper medicine only, from Fol. 57 to 61.

The discovery Point shewed the nature of all singing & whistling Birds, as Nightingale, Robbin, Bullfinch, Linnet, Goldfinch, Sparrow, Goldfinch, Robbin, Spink, Canary-bird, Calander, Black-bird, Throstle, Cardinall, Larke, and such like, and how to cure all the diseases in them with three medicines, as from Fol. 61 to 67.

The twelfth and last Point shewed the character and nature of all sorts of Hawkes, and how to cure all the diseases in them with five medicines only, as from Fol. 67 to 77.

And concludeth with the nature of Red and Fallow Deere.

A BRIEFE PREFACE of the Nature of the *Horse*.

A Horse of all the vnreasonable creatures vpon the earth, is of the greatest vnderstanding, hauing in them (as the Schoole-men affirme) a certaine naturall instinct, not onely of the knowledge of their riders, and keepers, but also of their owne generation and descent, knowing their Sires, and Dams, in such wise that they will refuse (as *Pliny* saith) to couple or ingender with them: they are also of all creatures, the aptest to learne any motion, and the readiest to obey their teachers, hauing a greater loue to exercise then any other beast. They are of infinite great courage and valour, taking an exceeding delight in the warres, & (as some Schoole-men affirme) haue a certaine foreknowledge of battell, & will prepare themselues man-like for the same. They will mourne for the losse, or deaths of their Maisters, & are so apt to endure labour, that it is

written of the horſes of the Samarrans, tha
they would gallop a hundred and fifty
miles end-wayes, without reſt or ſtay: they
are naturally of long life, & by choiſe kee
ping, haue beene brought to ſum vp fifty
yeares; but for thirty yeares it is much ordi
nary. The Mares are leſſe liued, as till twen
ty, or fiue and twenty at the moſt. They are
of all beaſts the moſt beautifull of ſhape
they are fit for the ſaddle at foure yeares o
age, for the wars at ſix, for the race at eight
& for hunting, or for extreame matches, a
ten or eleuen: the females beare their Foale
full eleuen months, & foale in the twelfth
the beſt time for their ingendring is March
at the increaſe of the Moone, or in the mid
dle part thereof, and the Mare foaleth he
foale ſtanding : they are ſuppoſed to beſ
louing & kinde to their generation, that if
foale looſe the dam, yet the other Mares
which are milch, will of their own accord
lend their teates, & feede or nurſe vp the or
phan foale. Horſes are ſubiect to more diſ-
eaſes then any other beaſt, for they haue ful
as many as belongeth to a man; & yet not-
withſtanding al thoſe diſeaſes may be cured
by twelue medicines only, as you ſhal finde
by reading of the ſequell which followeth.

How

How to cure all the infirmities in Horses, either inward, or outward, with *twelue Medicines onely, and all not worth twelue-pence.*

The first point.

All these infirmities are cured by the first medicine following.

All Feuers in general.
The pestilence.
A Horse taken.
The falling euill.
The palsey, or shaking euill.
The night Mare.
Hyde-bound.
All consumptions.
The brest griefe.
The anticor.
All tyrednesse:
The lothing of meat.
Casting out of drinke.
All surfeits.
The hungry euill.
Sicke liuer.
Sicke gall.
Sicke spleene.
Sicke kidneys.
The yellowes.
The dropsie.
Costiuenes in the body.
The Bots.
All wormes.
Pissing bloud.
The mattering yard.
Shedding of the seed.
Falling of the yard.
Eating of hens dung.
The falling of the crest.

The first Medicine.

IF the horse haue beene brought weake by sicknesse, and that you finde it proceedeth from some inward infection, or corruption of bloud, you shal giue him in the morning fasting two spoonefuls of the powders of Diapente, well brewed and tost to & fro in a pinte of sweet wine, as Muskadine, or Malmsey; and then ride or walke him vp & down in the Sun an houre after: then set him vp very warme in the stable, and let him fast an houre, and then giue him such prouender as he will eate, and his hay sprinkled with a little water: But if his sicknes proceed from any colde cause, as from ouer-riding, and too sodaine cooling, or from washing when he was hot, or such like, then you shall giue the same quantity of Diapente in Sacke, or other hot wine, in the same manner, as aforesaid: But if his sicknes be lesse contagious, or that wine is not ready to be had, then you shall giue the same quantity of the foresaid powder, either in a quart of strong Ale, or a quart of strong Beere, obseruing all the instructions formerly declared. Now for this powder which is called Diapente, or (of some) Horse Methridate,

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because it is a general Antidote or preseruatiue against all poysonous infection, you shall make it in this manner. Take of *Aristolochia rotunda*, of *Gentiana*, of *Mirrhe*, of *Bachilauri*, and of *Ebori*, of each a like quantity, beat them all together in a morter to a very fine powder, and then searse it till not any grossnes be left, and then keepe it either in a close pot, or in a bladder, and vse it as before said when you shall haue occasion, and obserue to do it diuers mornings together, if the sicknes be violent. Now for as much as this powder may many times be wanting, or at least hard to come by on the sodaine, therefore in case of such extreamity you shall take a good handfull of *Collandine*, rootes & leaues and all, and hauing pickt and clensed them, you shall take of *Wormewood*, and of *Rue*, of each halfe an handfull, boyle these in a pottle of strong Ale or Beere, till a full halfe be consumed, then straine it, and presse the hearbes exceedingly, and then dissolue into the drink almost halfe a pound of sweet butter, and an ounce and a halfe of the best treacle: and being no more but lukewarme, giue it the horse to drinke in the morning fasting, and ride or walke him an

houre after it, then set him vp warme, and let him fast another houre, then giue him meate as aforesaid: & doe thus diuers mornings according to the greatnes of his sicknes. Now in this cure, you must by no meanes forget to let the horse blood in the neck-veine, an houre or two before you giue him the first drinke, and let him bleed till you see the corrupt blood change and begin to looke pure, to know which, you shal saue the first blood, & the last blood, in two saucers, & as they coole, they will easily shew you the difference. Now if your horse happen to fall suddenly sicke vnder you, as you travell, when there is no towne nor helpe neere you, then you shall presently light from his backe, & with a sharp pointed knife, or bodkin, or for want of both, with a strong pointed tag, you shall prick him in the roofe of the mouth amongst the bars, somwhat neere to his vppermost teeth, and make him bleed wel, walking him forward, and suffering him to champe and eate his own blood, which is very wholesome, & almost a present cure: now if the bloud stanch of it selfe (as commonly it wil) then you shal presently pisse in his mouth, and so ride him with all gentlenesse and ease home-ward,

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and being ſet vp warme, waſh his mouth & noſtrils with vineger, and the next morning let him bloud in the neck-veine, and giue him either of the drenches before preſcribed, and no doubt but you may hold on your iourney without danger. Now if in the pricking of the horſe in the mouth, you either ſtrike your knife too deepe, or elſe cut the veine in ſunder, whereby you cannot ſtanch the bloud (as it many times hapneth) in this caſe you ſhall put ſome big round peece of wood into the horſes mouth (to keepe him from biting) and then take a little of the fine downe of a Hares skin, or a Conies skin, or (for want of them) the fine lint of any wollen cloth, and hold it hard to the wound and it will ſtanch it, neither wil it be lickt away with the horſes tongue.

All theſe infirmities are cured by the ſecond Medicine following.

All head-ach.	All ſhortnes of breath
All frenzie.	Broken winde.
The lethargie.	Rotten lungs.
The ſtaggers.	The Glanders.
The poſſe.	Mourning of the chyne.
All coldes.	Laxe, or looſenes.
All coughes, or wet or dry.	The bloudy fluxe.

The second Medicine.

FOr any of these diseases of the head, or lungs, or other parts by them offended, you shal in any wise first let the horse blood in the necke-veine, and let him bleed exceeding well, that is to say, till you see the bloud change, and that corruption come to purenesse, then stanch the veine, and take of *Assafetida* as much as a hassell nut, and dissolue it in a saucer full of strong wine-vineger, and then take fine flaxe hurds and dip them therein, and then stop the same hard into the horses eares, and with a needle and a thred stich the tippes of the horses eares together, to keepe the medicine in from shaking forth: then take of the white cankerous mosse, which growes vpon an old oake pale, or other oake wood, a good handfull or more, and boyle it in a pottle of new milke till one halfe be consumed, then straine it, and presse the mosse exceedingly and being luke-warme giue it the horse to drinke fasting in the morning, and ride or walke him an houre after it gently, then set him vp warme, and hauing stood an houre, then offer him such meate as he will most willingly

willingly eate, and in any wise sprinckle his hay with water, and thus doe diuers mornings together, according to the greatnesse of his sicknes: but if you shall perceiue that he casteth foule and filthy matter at his nostrils, then you shall euery morning as soone as you haue giuen the drench, take of *Auripigmentum* two drammes, of *Tussilaginis* made into powder as much, then with *Turpentine* worke them to a stiffe paste, & make little round cakes thereof, the compasse of a groat, but much thicker, and dry them a little; then take a chafing-dish and coales, and laying one or two of these cakes thereon, couer them with a tunnell, such as you tunne wine or beere into bottles with, that the smoake may ascend through the same: then hauing made the horses head fast, put the smoake to his nostrils, and perfume him well with the same, and though at the first he be somwhat coy to take the smoake, yet hauing once felt the smell thereof, he will take such delight therein, that he will of his owne accord thrust his nose to the same: as soone as you haue perfumed your horse, you shal ride him forth til he begin to sweat, and then bring him home and set him vp warme, and hauing so stood an houre or more

yellow ointment

more, then giue him meate as before-ſaid, but by no meanes let him drinke any cold water, either in his ſicknesse or out of his ſicknesse, but when you may ride him after it, which if either weaknesse, leaſure, time or place doe hinder you to doe, then you ſhall heate a pottle of water on the fire ſcalding hot, and put it into a gallon or two of cold water, ſo that it may onely take the coldneſſe away: and then caſt a handfull or two of ground malt or wheat bran into the ſame, and ſo giue it the horſe to drinke.

All theſe infirmities are cured by the third medicine following.

Impoſtumes in the Eares.
The Viues.
Vlcers in the noſe.
All Wens whatſoeuer.
The Colt euill.
Sweld ſtones.
Incording or burſting.

The third Medicine.

FOr any of theſe outward infirmities or ſwellings, you ſhall take a penniworth of

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of pepper beaten to fine powder, a spoonefull of Swines grease, the iuyce of a handfull of Rue, two spoonefuls of strong wine-vinegard, and mixe them well altogether: then if the swelling be about the horses head, face, or throate, you shall take flaxe hurds and steepe them therein, and stop it hard into the horses eares and stitch the tips together, with a needle and a thread, as in the second medicine, renewing it once in two daies till the swelling goe away. But if it be in any other part of the body, then with this oyntment you shall annoint the grieued place twice a day, till the infirmity consume away. Now for the swelling about the Cods or priuy members, it shall be good before you annoynt them with this oyntment, to bath them well with cold water, as either by trotting the horse into some deepe pond, or else by taking a paile of cold water, and dipping a cloth into the same, to bath clap, and wash the cods therewith, then drying them with another cleane cloth, lay on the oyntment, which is a present cure.

All

All these infirmities are cured by the fourth medicine following.

The pole euill.
Swelling after blood-letting.
The withers hurt.
All galld backs.
All ſtittfaſts.
The nauell-gale.
The Strangle.
The botch in the groyne.
All Fiſtulas.
Biting with venomous beaſts or wormes.

The fourth Medicine.

FOr any of theſe filthy impoſtumations, galls or ſwellings, you ſhal take the earth lome of a mudde wall which hath no lime in it, but onely earth, ſtraw, or litter, and you ſhall boyle it in ſtrong wine vinegar till it become very thick, like a *pultus*: then being very hot apply it to the ſore, renewing it once in twelue or foure and twenty houres, and it will not onely ripen it and breake it, but alſo draw it, ſearch it, and heale it moſt perfectly: as experience will manifeſt it.

All theſe infirmities are cured by the fift medicine following.

Mangines in the maine.
Manginesſe in the tayle.

The

for the scratches

take pisse a gallon, and
put it out in fyre of
wood, boyle it a good
while, then take of the
embers a good fire shovell
full, with the coales to
gether and then boyle it
a quarter of an hour
longer, then strine of
the great embers, and
put in itself a pound
of black soape, and boyle
all yet a quarter of an
hour longer. Noteworth
days your horse shall
hold on trial a day
cold.

The Mallander.
The Sellander.
The paines.
The Scratches.
All kyb'd heeles.
The leprosie.
The farcye.
The generall scab.
All Lice or Nits or other vermine.

The fift Medicine.

FIrst in any wise you shall let the horse blood in the necke-veine, and you shall suffer him to bleed very well (because corruption of blood is the onely breeder of these infirmities) then hauing with a knife, launcet, curry-come, hayre-cloth, or such like, opened the knots or pustles, and rubd away all skurfe or filthinesse, laying the soares open and raw, and as it were ready to bleede, then you shall take of yellow *Arsicke* beaten to fine powder, and clarified hogs grease, of each a little quantity, and beate them well together till they come to a perfect oyntment, then hauing tyed the horses head vp fast to the racke, in such wise that he can neither licke nor bite himselfe, with this oyntment anoint all the sores and other offended places very well ouer, holding some hot barre of iron or fire-shouell heated against the same, that the oyntment

may

may the better and speedilier enter into the same: and being thus annoynted, let him stand the space of two or three houres at the least, tyed as before-said: which done take of the strongest vrine you can get, and with the same wash away all the oyntment wheresoeuer it was laid. and then vntye the horse, and put him to his meate: and thus doe once a day, till the sores drye vp and begin to shill away.

All these infirmities are cured by the sixt medicine following.

All wounds in gene-rall.
All Synewes cut.
All wounds with shot
Burning with lime.
Mad Dogge biting.
Foundering.
Frettizing.
Surbaiting.
All loose hoofes.
Casting of the hoofe.
Hoofe-bound.

The sixt Medicine.

TAke of Turpentine, waxe, and hogge grease, of each a like quantitie, first melt the yallow waxe and hogs grease vp on a soft fire, then take it off and dissolue the turpentine into it, and stir it very well

toge-

together, then put it into a Gally pot and let it coole: and with this ſalue, tent, or plaiſter any wound or ſore, and it will heale it: alſo with the ſame annoint the cronets of your horſes hoofes, and putting wheat bran vnto it, being boiled hot, ſtop vp your horſes feete therewith, in caſe either of founder or frettize, ſurbait, or ſuch like infirmitie.

All theſe infirmities are cured by the ſeauenth medicine following.

All old vlcers.	The crownet hurt.
The Shackle gall.	Grauelling.
The Canker.	Pricke in the ſoale.
The Anbury.	A retrait.
All bruiſes broken.	Cloying.
All ouer-reaches.	The rotten frush.
The crowne Scab.	

All theſe infirmities are cured by the way, onely contained in the ſeauenth medicine following.

The bloudy rifts.	The tongue hurt.
The bladders.	The paps.
The lampas.	The tooth-ake.
All mouth Cankers.	Shedding of hayre.
Al hurts in the mouth	The felter worme.

The

The ſeauenth Medicine.

TAke of new milke three quarts, a good handfull of Plantaine, let it boyle till a full pint be conſumed, then take three ounces of Allome, and one ounce and a halfe of white ſugar Candy, both being made into a very fine powder, and three ſpoonefull of ſtrong wine vineger, and put them into the milke; then let it boyle a little till it haue a hard curde, then ſtraine it and ſaue the whay, wherewith you ſhall firſt bath the ſore, the whay being made warme: then with a cleane cloth dry the ſore, and then apply to it this ſalue: take of Turpentine, yellow waxe and hogs-greaſe, of each an ounce, and of verdigreaſe ground to fine powder an ounce and a halfe, mixe all theſe together on a ſoft fire, and then put it into a gally pot, and let it coole: but in caſe where the bruiſe is not broken, yet likly to breake, there you ſhall onely apply the fourth medicine onely, mentioned before.

All these infirmities are cured by the eight Medicine following.

All conuulsions of sinewes.
All crampes whatsoeuer.
The necke-cricke.
Shoulder splat.
All sweld legges.
Ouerreach in the backe sinew.
All windgals.
Wrench in the nether ioynt.
All bruises vnbroke.
All straines whatsoeuer.

The eight Medicine.

TAke strong wine-vineger and patch-grease, of each a like quantitie, and boyle it on the fire, then with wheate bran make it into a hot pultus, and being so warme as the horse may indure it, apply it twice a day to the grieued place, but in case the sorance be where you cannot binde any pultus vnto it, then you shall onely take patch-grease and being molten very hot with the same, bath the horse twice or thrice a day, and giue him very moderate exercise before and after his dressing, and it will not onely take away all paine and

anguiſh, but alſo remoue all ſwellings, gourdings, or any other eye-ſore whatſoeuer.

All theſe infirmities are cured by the ninth medicine following.

All light gals. To dry vp humors.
To skinne ſores.

The ninth Medicine.

FIrſt bath the ſore place with hot moulten Butter, then ſtrow vpon it the powder of Roſſen, laſtly take a ſpoonefull or two of very thicke Creame, and with the ſoote of a Chimney bring it to a very thicke paſt, then ſpread it alſo vpon the ſore and it will heale, drye and skin it in a ſhort ſpace.

All theſe infirmities are cured by the tenth medicine following.

All watry eyes. The pin and web in
Al bloud-ſhotten eies. the eye.
All dimneſſe of ſight. All Pearles or ſpots.
All lunaticke eyes.

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All cankers in the eyes.
All Fistulas in the eies
The Hawe in the eie.

The tenth Medicine.

TAke true ground-Iuy, which of some is called alehoose, and beat it well in a morter, and if it be very dry drop a little white rose-water into it, or a little of the water of the hearbe Eyebright, then straine it well into a cleane glasse, and with that iuyce wash, anoynt, or tent the sores in the eyes at least three or foure times a day: as for the hawes or hogs in a horses eyes, euery common Smith knowes in what sort to cut them away, and that easily.

All these infirmities are cured by the eleuenth medicine following.

All splents.
All Spauens.
All Curbs.
All ringbones.
All quitterbones.
Al bony excrescions.

The eleuenth Medicine.

TAke white *Arsnicke* ground to powder, and make a little slit vpon the

head of the excrescion, the length of a barley corn, and downe to the bone, then raise vp the skinne with a fine cornet, and put in as much of the *Arsnicke* as will lie vpon a three-halfepence, and then binde vpon the sore a little hard flaxe hurds, which done, tye vp the horses head to the racke, so as he may not bite the sore place, and let him so stand the space of two or three houres, for in that time the anguish will be gone and the medicine will haue done working, then put the horse to his meate either in the house or abroad, and the excrescion will rotte and fall away of it selfe, which seene, you may heale vp the sore, either with the sixt, or the ninth Medicine, specified before.

All these infirmities are cured by the twelfth Medicine following.

All broken bones.
All bones out of ioynt.
Swaying of the back.
Weakenesse in the backe.
Horse-hipped.
Horse-stifled.

The twelfth Medicine.

THe bones being placed in their true and proper places, according to the forme of the member, you shall first bath the grieued place with warme patch-grease, then clap about it a bynding plaister of pitch, rosen, masticke, and sallet oyle, well mixt together and molten on the fire, then fould the limbe about with fine flaxe hurds, and then splent it with broade, flat, strong and soft splents, and remoue not the dressing for the space of fifteene dayes, except you finde the roulers to slacken, which is a very good signe, and then you may straiten them againe, or if you finde the member increase in swelling, and that the roulers grow as it were straiter and straiter, then you may giue the members ease, for it is a signe it was rould too straight before, and thus you shall dresse it but twice in thirty daies, or there-abouts, in which time the bones will be knit: but if through the breach or dislocation, you finde any grose substance to appeare about the grieued place, then you shall twice or thrice a day bath it with hot patch-grease; and that will take away the eye-sore in a short space.

The second point.

The Emperour of all medicines concerning Horses.

TAke of wheate meale six pounds, or as much as will bring all the other simples following to a stiffe paste: of annis-seeds two ounces, of Comming-seedes six drames, of Carthamus one dram and a halfe, of Fenugreeke-seede one ounce and two drammes, of Brimstone one ounce and a halfe, of Sallet-oyle, one pinte and two ounces, of Hony one pound and a halfe, of white wine foure pintes, and all this must be made into a very stiffe paste, the hard simples being pounded, and searst to a fine powder and so mixt with the wet simples, after this paste is thus made, it must be kept in a very cleane cloth, and when you haue occasion to vse it, you shall take thereof as

anis seeds — 2 d.
cumin seeds — 1 d
coriander — 2 d.
fennel seeds — 2 d
brimstone — 1 d.
sallet oyle — 14 d
honey — 16 d.
royne — 16 d.
mouse — 20 d.
— 0 — 2 — 0 —

much as will make a round ball as big as a mans fist, and this ball you shall by continuall washing or lauing dissolue into a gallon or two of faire running water, and so giue it the horse to drinke, either after his heates, or after any violent labour or exercise, or when he is sicke, poore, leane, or inwardly diseased, and full of foule surfets, and then you shall suffer him to drink thereof as much and as oft as hee pleaseth. Now it may be at the first, that partly through the colour thereof, and partly through the smell, the horse will be coy to taste it, but care not you therefore, but be sure to keepe him from all water else but it onely, and that he may the readier take it, you shall doe well at first to offer him this water in the darke, that the colour may not offend him, of which when he hath but once tasted, he wil then forsake all water whatsoeuer to drinke of this water onely, as I haue often knowne by experience. Now touching the vertues which appertaine to this medicine, they are these: first if your horse be neuer so poore, leane, surfaited and diseased, if you giue your horse of this water with the ball dissolued in it as aforesaid, it will in foureteene daies

not onely clenſe and ſcoure him from all infirmitie, but alſo feede him and make him fat with good and ſound fleſh; ſo as he ſhall be fit either for the Market, or for preſent trauell: Secondly, if your horſe be inwardly foule and fat, and haue either by orderly or diſorderly riding had his greaſe molten within him, then this medicine vſed as aforeſaid, is a moſt excellent and ſoueraigne purge or ſcowring, and maketh the horſe not onely auoide all ſuch filthy and ill matter as lies molten in his body and would breede moſt dangerous and mortall ſickneſſes, but alſo it comforteth and ſtrengthneth the inward parts, and breedes great courage and ſpirit in the horſe: whence it comes to paſſe that it is of ſpeciall and great vſe for hunting horſes, and running horſes, to be giuen after their heates, becauſe it doth clenſe the body, preuent all inward ſickneſſes, keepes a horſe coole and ſoluble in his body, and addes more courage and mettle then any other foode whatſoeuer: Laſtly, the vſe of this medicine one fortnight is as good as a quarter of a yeares at any time of the yeare, and worketh as many and more good effects, eſpecially in this, that this medi-

medicine is to be had at all times, and grasse is to be had but onely in summer season: and whereas at grasse (if it be ranke and sweete) a horse is in danger of many sicknesses, as the yellowes, staggers, and many others, which proceede from the corruption of the bloud, or the heate of the season, by the vse of this medicine all those infirmities are taken away, and the horse recouereth flesh, strength, and liuelihood of spirit, without any danger, as proofe shall testifie, much better then my writing.

The

The third point.

How to cure all the diſeaſes in Cattell, as Oxe, Cowe, Bull, or Calfe, with ſeauen medicines onely.

The Charactar, or nature of the Oxe, Bull, Cowe, or Calfe.

THe Oxe, Bul, Cow, or Calfe, for indeede they are but one and the ſelfe-ſame in generation, are beaſts naturally of a ſlow and heauy diſpoſition, yet fit for the draught, being temperately handled, and eſpecially the Oxen, or Buls: the Cowes may be and are ſomtimes imployed in the ſame worke, but yet they are more fit for the paile, or for yeelding of milke, which they yeelde in greater aboundance then

any

any other beasts whatsoeuer: their flesh is the best and most wholesomest for the sustenance of man, and therefore when they are past labour, or other commodity, they may be fed and sould to the shambles: The fat of these beasts is soft, and apt vpon any violent exercise to melt, whence it proceedes that in their labour they may not be driuen aboue an ordinary foote-pace: their skinnes are of very great price, being a leather of that firme, fast and hard composition, that with ordinary liquering or working in oyle, it withstandeth all wet and weather, and outweareth all other leather whatsoeuer. Of these kinde of Cattell with vs in this Iland of great Brittaine are foure sorts: the first & best, are those which are bred in the west parts, as in Somersetshire, Glostershire, Dorsetshire & the countries adioyning: these are for the most part of a bloud red colour, with great, large and long bodies, tall of stature, and slenderly cast downewards, their hornes are little and crooked, and the milke which the Cowes giue is the most best and wholsomest of all other. The second sort are bred in the Countries of Darby-shire, Chesse-shire, Lanca-shire, Yorke-shire, and the Coun-

Countries adioyning : these are for the most part of a cole-blacke colour, with large bodies and short legs, stately, large, and white hornes, and the Cowe most fruitfull of all other for breede. The third sort are bred in Lincolne-shire and the Countries adioyning, and are of a pied colour, very tall and large of body, onely slender and long legged. The fourth sort are bred in the extreamest part of the North, as in Northumberland, and beyond the Tweede, they are the least of all the other, with short low bodies and very little hornes, yet is their flesh most excellent and the sweetest beefe of all other, whence our auncient heards-men conclude, that the West Country beast is best for the paile, the Yorke-shire best for the hide and tallow, the Lincolne-shire for trauell, and the Northumberland for the shambles : they haue all as many diseases as the horse, yet all may be cured by seauen medicines only.

All these infirmities are cured in Cattell by the first medicine following.

All Feuers.	The gargill.
The pestilence.	The murraine.

All

All misliking.
All leanenes.
All fluxes.
The pissing of blood.
Hide-bound.
The drie skinne.
The Lunge-growne.
Swallowing of all poison whatsoeuer.
All wormes.
Vomiting of blood.
Milking.
To prouoke vrine.
The ouerflow of the gall.
A Cow wethered.
All faintnesse.
How to breede milk.
The Pantas.
The losse of the cud.
The rot.

The first Medicine.

FIrst as soone as you perceiue your beast to droope, you shall in any wise let him bloud in the necke veine, and let him bleed well (that is to say) till you see alteration in the blood; then take of Plantaine, of Rewe, of Wormewood, of Housleeke, of woodrosse, of sheppards purse, of Smallage and of galworte, of each of these (or of so many as you can conueniently get) Halfe a handfull, beate them well in a morter and then mixe therewith a pinte of vrine and a handfull of henns dung strained all together exceeding much, then put this Iuyce so strayned to a full ale-quart of strong

Beere

Beere or ſtrong Ale, and ſo ſet it on the fire and boyle it till a full halfe be conſumed, then take it from the fire, and diſſolue into it halfe an ounce of the beſt treacle, and a ſpoonefull of the iuyce of Garlicke, then take of Mirhe, of Iuory, of Bay-berries, of Cinamon, and of Annis ſeedes beaten to fine pouder two good ſpoonefull, and brew it very well with the Ale, then being ſufficiently well cooled giue it to the beaſt to drinke with a horne, early in the morning faſting, and chaſe the beaſt vp and downe, halfe an houre after, then put him where he may come to no meate for an houre and an halfe after, and thus doe two or three mornings together according to the greatneſſe of his ſicknesſe: But if you finde his dewe-lap begin to ſwel, then you ſhall with a ſharpe knife ſlit it, and opening of the skinne you ſhall thruſt into it halfe a handfull of Speare-graſſe and ſalt chopt together, and then ſtitch it vp againe and annoint it with butter and tarre mixt together, and ſo put the beaſt to a freſh paſture, but by no meanes let the graſſe be too ranke, for that is moſt dangerous.

All these infirmities are cured by the second medicine following.

The belly ake.
All colds in generall.
Dropping nostrils.
All costiuenes.
Al coughes or hausts
All shortnesse of breath.
A generall purge for Cattell.

The second Medicine.

FIrst, you shall in any wise let the beast bloud, as in the former Medicine, then take a quart of strong Ale and boyle it on the fire, and scume it well, then take it off and dissolue into it a spoonefull of tarre and a spoonefull of the iuice of Garlicke, which done, take of sugar-candy of Fenugreeke, and of brimstone, all being beaten to a fine powder, the quantitie of three spoonefull, brew the well together with the Ale till it be sufficiently well cold, then put to it a quarter of a pint of Sallet-oyle and so giue it the beast to drinke fasting, and chase him and vse him as was before prescribed in the former Medicine.

All

All these infirmities are cured by the third Medicine following.

The Sturdy,	All impostumes.
The neck gald.	All Byles.
The neck bruſed.	All Botches.
The necke ſweld.	The dew-boulne.
The cloſh.	Catell goared.
All ſwellings in general in any part.	All wounds whatſoeuer.

The third Medicine.

FIrſt, in caſe of the ſturdy, you ſhall open the skull vpon the forehead, and take out the bladder, then heale the ſore with the ſalue following, but in caſe of dew-boulne where the bleane riſeth on the tongue or in the mouth, there you ſhall firſt breake the bleane, and thruſt out the filth, then rub the ſore with ſalt and earth, and after apply the ſalue following, which is this. Take the greene leaues of *Ariſtolechia*, of freſh greaſe, of tallow, of the aſhes of an old burnt ſhooe, of Turpentine, of Tarre and of lyllie rootes, of each alike quantitie, beate them all in a morter till they come to

a perfect salue, which if it proue too lenwicke or moyst, then you shall take as much yellow waxe as will stiffen it, and with this salue annoint the sore places, and it is a present remedie.

All these infirmities are cured by the fourth Medicine following.

The Barbs. Loose teeth.
The Bleane. The tong venomed.
The Canker in the mouth. The falling of the palate.

The fourth Medicine.

FIrst thrust your hand into the beasts mouth, and if there be any Blisters risen or the pallat fallen, rub the one away and put vp the other, then take of woodbine leaues, of Sage, of Plantaine and of Sale, of each halfe an handfull, boyle them well in a quart of running water, a pint of vinegard, and halfe a pint of hony, then with the water wash the sore places very well, and it is a present remedy.

All these infirmities are cured by the fift Medicine following.

All sore eyes. The pinne in the eie.
The haw in the eye. The web in the eye.

The fift Medicine.

FIrst you shall let the horse blood in the temple veines, and cut out the haws if they offend him, which euery ordinary Smith can doe, then take an egge and open it in the crowne, and put out halfe the white, then fill it vp againe with salt, & then rost it in the hot embers so long and so hard that you may beat it to a fine powder, which done, dissolue some of that powder in a spoonful of the water of eie-bright, and a spoonefull of the iuyce of house-lecke, and with the same wash the beasts eye twice or thrice a day, and it is a present remedie.

All these infirmities are cured by the sixt Medicine following.

The worme in the tayle. The generall scab.
The party-color scab.

The

The Itch or scurfe. All lyce or tickes.
The byting of a mad dogge. All prickes with thornes, or stubs.
The byting with venemous beasts. To be shrewe-run.

The sixt Medicine.

YOu shall first make a strong lye with old vrine, and the ashes of ash-wood, then take a pint of this lye and adde to it of tarre, or blacke sope, of coperas, of boares-grease, of brimstone, of pepper, of staues-aker, and of plantaine, of each a like quantitie, as much as will bring the lye to a thicke and a stiffe salue, then with the same annoynt all the sore places: but in case the beast be shrew-runne onely, and haue no other infirmity, then you shall take a bramble which groweth at both ends, and with the same beate all ouer the body of the beast, and if you can conueniently, you shall also draw his whole body vnder a bramble which groweth at both ends, as aforesaid.

All these infirmities are cured by the seuenth Medicine following.

All straines whatsoeuer.
All sorenesse in the sinewes.
Al stifnes in the neck.
The gout.
All broken bones.
All griefes in the houes.
The foule.

The seauenth Medicine.

TAke mallowes, chickweede, and gallinggall, and boyle them in vrine, butter, burgundy, pitch, tallow, and linseede oyle, till they be so soft that you may beat them to a salue, which done, apply the salue to the grieued place very hot, either as an oyntment, or as a pultus, and it is a present remedy, as hath beene often proued.

The

The fourth point.

How to cure all the diseases in Sheepe, with sixe Medicines onely.

The Character or nature of the Sheepe.

SHeepe are naturally of a hot disposition, weake and tender, yet so free from greedinesse, that they will liue of lesse foode then any other beast of their bignesse: they are of a most singular profit and esteeme, as hauing in them nor about them any thing which is not of some good vse, the worst of which are their houes, and yet the very treading of them vpon the ground are a good manuring and inriching of the same: as for their fleeces, their flesh and other intrals, who knowes not the excellent goodnesse thereof? The Rams and Ewes are fit for generation from two yeares of age till they be ten, and after that they are onely for the shambles: the Ewes carries their lambes in their bodies a hundred and fifty daies, and no longer, according to common computation. Sheepe

in our Iland of great Britaine (which is not inferior to any kingdome in the world for the excellencie of good Sheepe) are of sundry natures, according to the alteration of the climats, for where the ground is most firtile, there the sheepe are large of body, and deepe woold, yet is the staple but of an indifferent finenes, rather inclining to some coursenes, thē yeelding the best thrid: others are bred of a more barren and wilde earth, yet if the leare be cold, then is the staple most course, & the wooll both short and harie, & the least that are bred on the most barrain earth, though the sheep be the least of body, and the least of burthen, yet if the leare be warme and well coloured, the woll is of all the finest, & the staple of a fine and silke-like handling. To conclude, it is better & more naturall for a sheepe to be bred abroad in the fields amongst the flock, then domesticke at home in the house, for so shall both his flesh and fleece be better both for the taste, and for all other seruice.

All these infirmities in sheepe are cured by the first Medicine following.

All Feuers. The lunge-sicke.
The red water. All coughes.

All colds. All licking of poison.
Al diseases of the gall. To cause easie deliuerance.
The Iaundisse. To increase milke.
All sicknes comming of choller. All wormes inward.
All tough fleagme. The losse of the cud.
The Poxe. The staggers.
The wood euill. The generall rot.
The crampe. Water in the belly.

The first Medicine.

TAke of worme-wood flowers, of rue, of Colts foote, of lung-wort, of plantain, of lettice, of rosemary, of cinquefoyle, of horsemint, of dyll, of Sage, of tansey, and of holy-thistle, or of so many of those as you can conueniently get, of each a like quantity, and beate them very well in a morter, then straine forth the iuyce thereof, and to a pinte of very sweet honied water made with the best hony and running water, adde fiue or sixe spoonefull of this iuyce, then set it on the fire and boyle it with two spoonefull of the powder of Annice-seedes, lycoras, long pepper, and bayberries made of equall quantities, then being taken from the fire put in as much sweet butter as a walnut, and two spoonfull of that Salt which is called *Adcoces*, which is salt gathered

in our Iland of great Britaine (which is not inferior to any kingdome in the world for the excellencie of good Sheepe) are of sundry natures, according to the alteration of the climats, for where the ground is most firtile, there the sheepe are large of body, and deepe woold, yet is the staple but of an indifferent finenes, rather inclining to some coursenes, thē yeelding the best thrid: others are bred of a more barren and wilde earth, yet if the leare be cold, then is the staple most course, & the wooll both short and harie, & the least that are bred on the most barrain earth, though the sheep be the least of body, and the least of burthen, yet if the leare be warme and well coloured, the woll is of all the finest, & the staple of a fine and silke-like handling. To conclude, it is better & more naturall for a sheepe to be bred abroad in the fields amongst the flock, then domesticke at home in the house, for so shall both his flesh and fleece be better both for the taste, and for all other seruice.

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The red water. All coughes.

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Al diseases of the gall. To cause easie deliuerance.
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All tough fleagme. The losse of the cud.
The Poxe. The staggers.
The wood euill. The generall rot.
The crampe. Water in the belly.

The first Medicine.

TAke of worme-wood flowers, of rue, of Colts foote, of lung-wort, of plantain, of lettice, of rosemary, of cinquefoyle, of horsemint, of dyll, of Sage, of tansey, and of holy-thistle, or of so many of those as you can conueniently get, of each a like quantity, and beate them very well in a morter, then straine forth the iuyce thereof, and to a pinte of very sweet honied water made with the best hony and running water, adde fiue or sixe spoonefull of this iuyce, then set it on the fire and boyle it with two spoonefull of the powder of Annice-seedes, lycoras, long pepper, and bayberries made of equall quantities, then being taken from the fire put in as much sweet butter as a walnut, and two spoonfull of that Salt which is called *Adcoces*, which is salt gathe-

red (and made by the violence of the sunne heate) vpon the salt marshes after the tide is gone away, or for want of it, (because it is scarse) you may take as much of the best Spanish salt, and all being well stirred together, so soone as it is luke-warme giue it the sheepe to drinke with a horne, and morning and euening rub his mouth very well with the salt aforesaid, and it is a certaine cure, and hath beene often proued.

All these infirmities are cured by the second Medicine following.

The Scab or Itch.	The Surdy.
All maggots whatsoeuer.	The turning euill.
	The more-sound.
The worme in the clawe.	Sheepe taggd.
	Sheepe belted.
All wildefire.	

The second Medicine.

FIrst you shall let the sheepe blood in the eye-veines, then take tar and fresh grease of each a like quantitie, and mixing them well together with a little Brimstone and the iuyce of Cherwile, bring it to a salue, and with the same (after you haue bared, clensed, and made all the sore places raw)

annoint

annoint all the grieued place: or in case of the sturdy, after you haue opened the skull and taken out the bladder, plaster the sore therewith, and it is a certaine cure.

All these infirmities are cured by the third Medicine following.

All bones out of ioynt. All broken bones. Paine in the ioynts.

The fourth Medicine.

FIrst after you haue placed the member right (which you may doe by the example of the sound member) then you shall bath the grieued place wel with butter and beere: then make a searcloth of patchgrease and yellow waxe, and warming it very hot lap it about the member, and if neede require then splent it, and in case the member be broken, renew it not til fifteene daies be past, otherwise once in three dayes.

All these infirmities are cured by the fourth Medicine following.

All griefes in the eyes. All dimnesse of sight.

The fourth Medicine.

YOu shall first let the sheepe blood in the eye-veines, then take of the iuyce of Cello-

Cellodine, that is, of the leaues in summer, and the roots in winter, with the same wash the sheeps eyes, and it will helpe them.

All these infirmities are cured by the fift medicine following.

All griefes in the mouth. | All loosenesse of teeth.

The fift Medicine.

FIrst you shall let the sheepe blood in the gums, then you shal take of earth, of sage and of salt, of each a like quantitie, & beate them wel together, and with the same rub the mouth of the sheepe very well, but especially where it is grieued, and it helpeth.

All these infirmities are cured by the sixt medicine following.

All sicknesse in Lambes. | Lambes that are yeaned sicke.

The sixt Medicine.

FIrst you shal take vp the lamb, & breath into the mouth thereof, then suckell or feede it with mares milke and a little water mixt together, and made luke-warme, and in any case during the sicknesse keepe it very warme, for that is the greatest nourishment that can be giuen vnto them, and best agreeth with them.

The

The fift point.

How to cure all the diseases in Goates with two Medicines onely.

The Character or nature of Goates.

GOates are naturally of a wanton light, and ayrie disposition, giuen to much wildenes; whence it comes that they are in many countries preserued, as we preserue our Deere wilde, and for the chase, & surely they will make excellent sport in their hunting: They doe bring forth their young kids in more abundance then sheepe do lambs, for they doe seldome bring forth vnder two, very often three, and sometimes foure, they carrie their kids in their bodies fiue months as sheepe doe, and seldome grow barraine but through extreame fatnesse: they begin very early to goe to the bucke, as in the first yeare, whence it comes that they continue

not

not long in bearing, as not aboue three or foure yeares at the most: Their greatest & beast foode is the brouzing vpon young trees, and therefore they should so goe to the bucke, that they might bring foorth their yong ones in the month of March or Aprill, when euery tree begins to bud: They are naturally euer good Physitions for themselues, and when they finde any imperfection will seeke out cures for the same, as by letting themselues blood vpon bryers, thornes, bulrushes, and such like: They are much subiect to abortement or casting of their young ones, especially in extreame cold seasons, whence it comes that they should haue euer a shed prouided for them in the winter season: The hayre of the Goates in some countries is yearely shorne off, and a course stuffe made thereof wherewith they cloath the meaner sort of people: They doe naturally see as well by night as by day, and their ages are best knowne by the knots and round risings about the nether part of their hornes. To conclud, their teeth are very dangerous for the spoyling of young trees, especially the oliue tree, which if they but chance to lick on, the tree neuer beareth any fruit after it.

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All these infirmities in Goates are cured by the first medicine.

The Pestilence.	Hardnes to kidd.
The dropsie.	The Staggers.

The first Medicine.

FIrst you shall let the Goate blood vnder the eyes, and in the taile, then you shall take of celladine leaues, of rushes, of reedes greene, and of wormewood, of each alike quantitie, beate them in a morter & straine out the iuyce: then take foure or fiue spoonfull of that iuyce, and mixe it with a pinte of veruine & water, then put in a spoonefull of salte, and halfe a spoonefull of cloues beaten to fine powder, and being lukewarme giue it the Goate to drinke fasting, and let it fast two houres after it.

All these infirmities are cured by the second medicine following.

All stoppings in the teates.	The dry scab.
	The itch.
The tuell stopt.	All maggots.
The tetter.	All fly-blowings.

The

The second Medicine.

FIrst you shall take and clense away all the filth and scurffe which any way stoppeth or offendeth the grieued place, then take of honey, of Capons-grease, of blacke-sope, of tarre, of brimstone, and of the soote of a Chimney, of each a spoonefull, and of Goates-milke fiue spoonefull, mixe them all very well together till it come to a perfect oyntment, then with it annoint the sore place very well, morning and euening; and if the stopping haue beene very long, or that the Goate be much inwardly dryed, then you shall take two inches of a small candles end, and thrust it vp into the Goates tuell, in the manner of a suppository, and it will not onely clense the bag and giue the Goate great ease in his body, but also keepe the place from stopping euer after.

The

The sixt point.

How to cure all the diseases in Swine, with three Medicines onely.

The Character or nature of the Swine.

Wine are naturally of a sluttish sloathfull, and deuouring disposition, giuen onely to greedinesse and to spoyle, whence commeth the saying of the husbandman, that the swine is neuer good till he be in the dish: they are of most creatures the most abundant in their breede, for they bring forth their litters three times in the yeare, and will bring forth ten, twelue, fifteene, and twenty sometimes in a litter, yet they will neuer bring vp more pigs then she hath teates to giue suck with: such pigs as are pigd the beginning, or the last of December haue teeth immediately, the other haue not. Swine of all other beasts, doe soonest shew their sicknesse, for if you pull but a bristle from their backes, and finde it bloudy

bloudy at the neather end, or if he carrie his neck on the one side, you may be well assured of present sicknesse: Swine are to be vsed three seuerall waies in the house, that is, for Brawne, for Bacon, & for Porke: for Brawne, the Bore is onely in vse, and he is to be franke fed, and not stye fed, for the franke hardneth the flesh best: The Hog is best for porke, most tender and sweetest, and fittest for present seruice: and the spade Guilt, or Spayd, or guilt Sow is best for Bacon: feedeth soundest, taketh fat soonest, and hangeth by the wals vncorrupt longest. As there be house-hold & tame swine, so there be also wilde and sauage swine, and they are somwhat lesse then the tame swine, yet by much more fierce & cruell, they differ little or nothing in nature, onely they are by their wildenesse and much ranging, a great deale lesse apt to take sicknes: To conclude, they are a good & wholesome meat, hauing nothing in them or about them vseleſse, as is found by daily experience.

All those infirmities in Swine are cured by the first Medicine following.

All feuers. The murraine.
All hide sicknesses. The pestilence.

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The Catharre. The laxe.
The gall. All vomiting.
The meazle. The sleeping euill.
The poxe. All paine in the myll.

The first Medicine.

FIrst you shall let the Swine blood in the tayle, and vnder the eares, then binde vp the sores with the greene barkes of oziers, which done, you shall take of barley-meale two or three handfull, of red oaker & hens-dung of each a handfull, of the iuyce of liuer-wort, gall-wort, and worme-wood halfe a pinte, of treacle an ounce, mixe all these well with a pottle of honey and vrine blended together, then put it into a gallon or two of sweete warme wash or swillings, and so giue it the swine to drinke, and annoint all the sore places of his body with brimstone and bores-grease mixed together, & during the time of his sicknes let his foode be only dry beanes spelted on a mill.

All these infirmities are cured by the second Medicine following.

All impostumes. Swine that are lugged.
All leannes or mislike. All maggots in the eares.
All scurfe or mangi-
nesse.

The second Medicine.

FIrst you shall let the Swine blood in the tayle as aforesaid, then if the impostume be ripe, launce it, and thrust out the filth, then heale the sore with tar and butter mixt together, but if the impostume be hard, then onely rub it with wheate-meale and salt till it dissolue, but if the infection be vniuersall, then annoint the swine all ouer with boares-grease, brimstone, vinegar blacke sope and hony mixt together, each of like quantity, and hauing formerly rubd all the scurfe & filth away with a woll card.

All these infirmities are cured by the third Medicine following.

Al vnnaturalnes in Sowes deuouring their births.

The third Medicine.

IF your Sow be giuen to much vnnaturalnes, & that she will deuoure her pigs so soone as she hath pigd them, you shal watch her pigging & take them away as they fall, then take the wreckling or worst pig, & annoint & bath it all ouer with the iuice of the hearb Stonecrop, and then giue it the Sowe to deuoure; which so soon as she hath don it wil immediately make her so exceeding sick and cause her to vomit so exceedingly, that she will neuer after doe the same againe.

The seauenth point.

How to cure all the diseases in Dogs, with three Medicines onely.

The Character, or nature of the Dog.

THere be of Dogges diuers kindes, though all concurre and come to one nature in the matter of diseases and infirmities, for there is first the Grey-hound which exceedeth in swiftnes, and is preserued for the chase, as either to course the wilde Deere, the Hare: the Bore, the Wolfe, or other vermine, he is a beast of infinite valour & spirit, yet tender, and apt by his fiercenes to much casualty, & his onely vertue consisteth in the swiftnesse of his foot. Then there is a Hound which is of a more duller temper, whose onely glory is in his smell, hunting & finding out by his scent the tracts and foote-steps of all sorts of wilde beasts: in which he showeth so much cunning, that not any winding, turning, or artfull double can preuent his search; he is both valiant & industrious and so vnappaled with labour, that only by the conti-

The Grey-hound.

The Hound

continuance of his toyle he maketh himself maister of what prey soeuer he hunteth. Next vnto them is the Spaniell, which also is singular for his smell vpon Birds, & the hound vpon Beasts: whence it comes that neither Partrige, Phesant, Raile, Quaile, Pecock, nor any other Bird can escape their search: they are of all other Dogs the most louingest, humblest, and most familiar with the man: then there is the water-Spaniell, whose scent is also his only glory, yet that scent is taken aloft from the ayre vpon the water, wherby it comes to passe that no water-foule is safe from his search, he is also of a most exceeding strong constitution, being so very able to indure the cold, that no sharpnes of winter nor frost troubleth him, but the water is as familiar with him as the ayre: then there is the Mastiue, whose vertue is onely in his courage, strength, sharpnes of teeth, & aptnes to encounter with any fierce wilde beast, as Lions, Beares, Wolues, Tigers, & such like, against which they are so apt, willing, and so cunning in their fight that they sildome or neuer part but victors.

Tumblers and Mumgrils.

To conclude, for your Tumbler or Lurcher, whose delight is onely in killing the Cony, for the Licelcea which onely enuieth

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the Foxe, and for your generall Mongrils whose vses are either for chasing away vermine, or defence of the husbandmans yard they were, and are in their speciall natures & qualities with the other forenamed dogs, and touching their diseases, they are cured by one and the selfe-same medicines.

All these infirmities in dogges are cured by the first Medicine following.

Al wormes inwardly. The stone.
All coldes or stoppings. Costiuenes or bellybound.

The first Medicine.

MAke a strong decoction of worm wood and of Scuthern-wood, then take a pinte of the decoction, and dissolue into it as much *Aloes* as halfe a hazell nut, and a good spoonfull of the powder of Iuory & Brimstone mixt together, then being lukewarme giue it the Dogge to drinke, and administer at his tuell two inches of a candles end in manner of a suppository.

All these infirmities are cured by the second Medicine following.

All lice or fleas. All Serpent-bitings.
Al worms outwardly. All mad Dogs bitings

All Gals or tetters. All gallings of feet.
All itch or scab or mangie. All frettizing in the feete.
All hurts by wilde beasts. The Canker.

The second Medicine.

MAke a strong decoction of Rew, Sage Mints, & a handful or two of salt, then with the decoction wash ouer all the Dogs body, then take treakle, hogs-grease, yellow waxe, turpentine and coperas of each a like quantitie, melt and mingle them together and with that ointment annoint all the spre places, especially those which he cannot come to licke, or else scratcheth most, and it will speedily cure him.

All these infirmities are cured by the third Medicine following.

All tiredness. All bruises.
All wounds whatso-euer. All paine in the eares.

The third Medicine.

FIrst if the wound be wide and gaping, or in any fleshly part, you shall stitch it vp with a needle and a little red silke, then take the yelke of an egge and as much soot of a chimney, and twice so much of the iuice of

greene tobacco, and the iuyce of Mellilot, with as much fresh butter as will bring all these to a salue, being molten and mingled well together on a soft fire, then with this salue either tent or plaister the greeued place, and it is a present remedy for all the former greeuances, as hath beene often by me and others experienced.

The eight point.

How to cure all the Diseases in Conies or Hares, with one Medicine only.

The Character of Hares or Conies.

HAres or Conies are small Beasts of a much more melancholy disposition then other beasts, whence commeth the hardnesse of their liuing, for as it is written they will feed fat with the white rind of the frost, or the snow either: certain it is that the frost and sharpest time of winter they feed best,

because then the frost biting the foggy grasse maketh it most sweete, vpon which they delight most to feede: they are abundant in their increase, bringing foorth their broods once euery month, and of those broods not vnder three or foure at the least: neither doth she so soone disburden one broode but shee presently runneth to the bucke and ingendreth for another: the male of these kindes are very vnnaturall, for if they can finde where the yong-ones are kindled, they presently deuoure them: whence it comes to passe that the female at her time compleat withdraweth her selfe and hideth her yong, daubing and damming vp the hole till they be able to runne and shift for themselues, and then she openeth the hole by little and little, giuing them libertie to take the ayre and vse their owne exercise: as for the profit of them, besides their flesh, which is an excellent foode, their skins are of great price, be a most excellent fur, and little inferiour for warmth, sweetnes, and goodnes, to any other: againe, the wool or haire of them is very good to make felts of, and indeede is so soft and fine that it is but a little inferior to the beauer: with which wool if it be mixed it maketh a most

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perfect and good felt. To conclude, they are beasts of much hardnes, and therefore no long life, and they take delight in hard and sandy grounds which are drye, for they haue no greater enemie then the wet: whence it proceedeth that their greatest infirmitie is rottennes: yet such Hares or Conies as doe liue & delight in the clay earths are euer the greatest, fattest, stoutest, & best either for the dish, or any sport whatsoeuer.

All Conies or Hares are subiect to two infirmities onely, which are cured by this one Medicine following.

The Rotte. Madnesse.

The Medicine.

FOr these infirmities aboue named, you shall onely take the finest, sweetest, and dryest hay you can get, and mixe it very well with the herbe hare-thistle, and therewith feede your Conies and Hares especially in the winter season, and it will not only preuent the infirmities, but also recouer and cure the sicknesses, when at any time they are infected.

The

The ninth point.

How to cure all the diseases in Poultry, as Cockes, Hens, Capons, Chickens, Turkies, Peacockes, Pheasants, Partrige, Quales, Rayles, Doues of all kindes, and such like, with foure Medicines onely.

The Character or natures of all sorts of Poultrye.

The Cock and his kinde.

THe Cocke, from whence the Hen, Capon and Chicken proceedeth, and so all one, being the centinell and watch of the house, is a lusty, proud, valiant, and couragious bird, taking both delight in himselfe and in other mens praises of him. It is writ of them that they are Astronomers, and know the course of the stars; certaine it is that they keepe a true distance in their times, and crow more after proportion

tion then order, they are great commanders and rulers of their owne kinde, and so iealous of their wiues, that they will die ere any strange Cocke inioy the least show of their presence. Of all beasts whatsoeuer, none but he reioyceth after the act of generation. The Hens are no lesse valiant then the Cockes, if they be true bred, and will with their opposites fight to the last drop: they are exceeding louing and naturall to their young, and will not onely fight in their defence, but also starue themselues to giue the Chickens sustenance. Your turkey is not vnlike vnto these birds, for the Cocke is proud, valiant, and apt to fight, onely the Hens are much lesse naturall, though somewhat more doting, for from her too much loue she will draw her Chickens abroad, and by her wandring will loose them, neuer respecting her number, but so long as she hath one to follow her, so long she respecteth not what happeneth to the rest. Of this nature also is the Peacocke, who for beautie, pride, and vnderstanding exceedeth all other birds, yet only are careless of their young. The Peacocke is a bird of long life, ordinarily liuing to the yeares of fiue and twenty or vpwards:

The Turkey.

The Peacocke.

wards, he is a dish much vsed at banquets, for shew, more then for tast, for his flesh is not held exceeding wholesome: for it is certaine that if he be neuer so well and dry rosted ouer night, yet he will be bloud-raw the next day following. Now contrary to the Peacock; the Phesant, Partridge, Quaile and Raile, are excellent birds for the table, and more daintie and wholesome then any other: they are also excellent flights, and make rare sport before the Hawke, they flie not high, but nere to the ground, and though not very nimble of wing, yet swift after they are on wing: they loue not to flye long by reason of their much earnestnesse, but must haue many rests, but being so slaine with the Hawke, they are the best, tenderest, and most pleasing foode: they bring foorth their broods in great abundance, and hauing once disclosed them, the young ones are able to defend themselues by flight, euen when their shell is on their crownes: so strong and wily they are by nature as house Doues are, of an innocent nature, and very chast, and neither male nor female change their make, but keepe together one true to the other, liuing as coupled by the bond of marriage, keeping

The Pheasant, the Partridge, Quaile & Raile.

ing their owne hen continually, neuer visiting the holes of others, vnlesse they be single by the death of their make: The females are humble to their males: the male and female are both carefull of their young ones, nay, you shall haue the Cocke ofttimes chastice the Hen if she keepe not the nest well, and yet kinde they be to them when they are about to build, lay, and set, as may be seene by their readinesse to them in that case: when the hen commeth off the nest, the Cocke goeth on presently. The Cocke will goe abroad and first feede himselfe well, and gorge himselfe, and when he commeth home will disgorge himselfe againe, feeding his hen, or his young ones. Stock-doues liue ordinarily (as *Pliny* affirmeth) thirty yeares. The Turtle-doues of all the rest are the louingst to their make: for you shall see them alwaies flie together, vnlesse the one of them be kild, then the other will not liue long after but pine away.

All these infirmities in Poultry are cured by the first Medicine following.

The fluxe of the belly.
Drowsines of the braine.

The

The first Medicine.

YOu shal take pease-branne and scald it, either with water or sweete whay, and giue it the poultrey to eate, and it will stop any scowring in these house-fowle whatsoeuer, as hath beene often experienced.

All these infirmities are cured by the second Medicine following.

The stopping of the belly. All molten grease. To auoid bruised blout

The second Medicine.

TAke either bread made of wheate, or wheate corne, but bread is the better, and put it into a small trough, then put to the same a good quantitie of mans vrine newly made and warme, and let the poultrye eate the bread or corne out of the vrine and it will scowre them.

All these infirmities are cured by the third Medicine following.

The pip.	The stinging by wormes or venemous things.
The roope.	
All lice.	

The third Medicine.

FIrst you shall pull away the scale from the pip, and the black scurfe from the roope, and lay the sore raw and bare, then take of salt, Rue, Pepper, and sweet butter, of each a like quantity, and beat them together in a morter till it come to a salue, then with the same annoynt the sores and it helpeth.

All these infirmities are cured by the fourth Medicine following.

All sore eyes. All dimnes of sight.

The fourth Medicine.

TAke a leafe or two of ground Iuy, or as some call it alehoofe, and chawe it well in your mouth, then sucking the iuyce thereof hard, spit it into the eyes of your poultrye, and thus doe twice or thrice a day, and it is a most certaine cure, and often proued.

The

The tenth point.

How to cure all the diseases in water-fowle, as Geese, Duckes, Swans, Teyls, Widgeons, Sheldraks, Plouers, Herns, Puets, Bytters, Gulls, and such like, with one Medicine onely.

The Character and nature of wilde Fowle.

WIlde Fowle though they differ much in name and proportions, yet in their general natures there is small variety: they all loue to liue together in flocks and heards, and in like manner they flye together, yet not in rout, but like souldiers, either in single or double files, and for the most part they flye triangle wise, one as it were leading the way, and the rest in two wide branches following, by which meanes they gather more winde vnder them, and are more able to mount their flights higher, which is that in which they most ioy: some write they flye so close one after another that the hindmost resteth his head on him

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that flyeth before him: how euer it is most certaine that they fly in a most decent and comely order: They doe for the most part keep one nest, and in nourishing their yong are very diligent, hiding them in holes, and in bushes, and neuer discouering them till they be able to saue themselues by flying. They are of all creatures most watchfull, seldome sleeping but when they are guarded by some of their kinde. They bring forth their broods commonly once a yeare, yet sometimes twice: yet those foule are rather domesticall then wilde, for such fruitfulnes euer springeth from some extraordinary keeping.

All waterfowle for the most part are subiect but to one infirmity onely, which is cured by this one Medicine following.

The Gargill.

The Medicine.

TAke a cloue of Garlike pild, and bruise it a little, and roule it vp in sweet butter, in fashion of a Capons cram, and so giue it the fowle, and thus giue about three cloues of Garlick at a time, and no more, and it is a present cure for this disease, or for any other inward sicknesse that shall offend your water-fowle at any time whatsoeuer.

The eleauenth point.

How to cure all the diseases in singing birds, as the Nightingale, Lynnet, solitary Sparrow, Goldfinch, Bull-finch, Myskin, Spynke, Canary-byrd, Cordiall, Larke, Callander, Black-bird, Robin, Throstell, and such like, with three Medicines onely.

The Character and nature of all manner of singing Birds.

ALl singing Birds generally doe once a yeare change their colours in feathers, and alter their voice in singing, and that in such sort that of a sodaine a man would say they were other birds, which is a thing which hapneth not vnto the greater foules except it be onely the Crane, for they will at some times of the yeare grow blacker then at other some, especially in their old age; so likewise the Black-bird will grow reddish, & in summer he singeth cleare and tunable, and in winter he stutteth and stammereth,

The Black bird.

metreth, but in December commonly he is cleane mute and dumbe altogether: also after the black-bird is a yeare old, and especially the males, their bils turne white like Iuory, so likewise the Throstles or Mauisses all summer are painted about the necks with sundry colours, but in the winter they are all of one colour. The Nightingale also singeth almost fifteene daies together in the height of the spring, and will learne easily to whistle: and so generally all other singing birds sing more at one time of the yeare then at another, except it be such birds as are altogether domesticall & tame, vsed only to heare musicke, the voices of men, and continual clamours, candle light & torch light, such I say will not onely sing all the yeare long, but also all day & night without ceasing, as may be daily discernd in many Noblemen and gentlemens houses. These singing Birds seldome sing the first yeare, only in the winter-time they will a little record, and then when the spring approcheth they will breake forth with their voices, & sound their notes ful and perfect. And of all these singing birds, the Linnet, Robin, Bulfinch, Stare, is most docible & apteſt both to tame, and to learne all seuerall tunes: they take de-

The Throstle or Mauis.

The Nightingale.

light in their cages and seruitude, only they are apt to feed sodenly, and with their too much fatnes often corrupt and die sodenly, therefore it is not good at any time to let them be without chalke, suger or chickweed, which is a great preseruatiue and present helpe against the disease of fatnes, and you must shift them in a fresh cage euery month, and take their dung from them euery morning, and then blow their meat, and when you shift their cages, put the two dores together and blow on them, and they will shift themselues, for to handle them is dangerous; and when they moult or cast their feathers, sprowt a little wine on them, and it will the sooner make them moult their old coat: and for those birds that you would teach and bring vp to whistle, you must hang their cages in such a place where they shall not heare the chirping of Sparrowes, for naturally they wil rather take the wilde note, as I haue known by experience, & haue heard birds, some crow like a cock & counterfeit notes of birds of other kinds contrary to their own kind: The Stare of all other birds is very apt, ready, and tractable to be taught to whistle, and speake any thing without cutting or clipping the tong,

The Stare.

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as I haue heard many speake as plaine as any parrat, but you must keep them couered all ouer, sauing a place where they may see their meat and water, & as you would teach a parrat, so teach them: And for the dieting of Birds, the Stare feedeth chiefely on raw beefe and bread soaked in water, both mixt together and small minced, the Black-bird and Thrush feedeth on raw beefe being whole, and stickt on a sticke in their Cage: the Bulfinch & Linnet feede on Rapeseeds, but you must take heede of mustard-seede, for they are like to the Rape-seedes, and wil make them pine away; The Canary Bird doth feede on canary seedes and rape-seeds mixt together: The Robin and Nightingale feede on oatmeale, or raw meat: but if you get them now and then some of the worms that doe breed among the flower at the bakers it will much auaile them.

Dieting of birds.

All these infirmities in Singing Birds are cured by the first Medicine following.

All melancholy.	Moutting.
Leannes or mislike.	All lice.
Strangling of the brest.	The Roupe.
	The Pthisicke.

The Apoplexie. The pippe.
To bring the voyce again. All costiuenes.
The priuie sicknes.

The first Medicine.

TAke Sugar, Saffron and figges, of each a like quantity, and either chaw them or beat them in a morter, till they come to a past, and then giue it the bird to eate during the time of her sicknesse, and into her water put mellon-seeds bruised and chopt very small, prouided euer that you forget not in case of the pippe, or roope, first to pluck off the scale or scab, and then to giue the medicines after.

All these infirmities are cured by the second medicine following.

All sores or wounds. All Gouts,
All Impostumes.

The second Medicine.

TAke of butter and of hens-grease, of each a like quantitie, and melt them and mixe them well together vpon a soft and gentle fire, then with a feather dipt into it when it is reasonably warme annoint all

all the sore places, and if the wound be very great or deepe, then with a fine needle and a little red silke stitch it vp, and then annoint it, and thus doe twice a day at the least and it will helpe them.

All these infirmities are cured by the third medicine following.

All blindnesse. All dimnesse of
All sore eyes. sight.

The third Medicine.

TAke halfe a spoonful of cleare running water, and a full spoonfull of the iuyce of beets, and mixe them well together, then with a feather either annoint the birds eies, or taking a little of it into your mouth, spirtit into the birds eyes, and thus do twice or thrice a day at least, and it will helpe them presently.

The twelft and last point.

How to cure all the Diseases in Hawkes, of what nature or quality soeuer they be, with sixe Medicines onely.

The Character or nature of all sorts of Hawkes.

THere be in Falconry, sixteene kindes of Hawkes or birds that liue vpon prey, and though euery one haue in them a special note or Character of much valour, yet some are much more valiant then other some, as the Eagle, the Vulture, the Gerfaulcon, Faulcon, and such like, are more valiant then the Gosse-hawke, Lanner, Kite, Ringtaile, and such like. The valiant hawke euer trusseth her prey in the ayre, the lesse valiant taketh her prey neere vnto the ground, and most commonly vpon the ground. The valiant Hawkes alwaies build vpon the hie rockes, & on the steep cliffes, against which the rage of the sea and water continually beateth. And the lesse valiant Hawkes build in tall timber trees where they haue some shelter and refuge: as for those

those which build in some wals, or vpon the ruines of old houses, as the Kestrils and such like, they are most base and cowardly, and neither fit for vse nor imployment. The long-wingd hawkes are fittest for the riuer, and kill both the Herne, & the other smaller fowle, as is the Mallard and Tayle: and the short wingd-hawkes will kill the Hare also. The Merlin and Hobby take most delight in killing the Larke: the Sparrow-hawke in killing the Black-bird, & the Musket in killing the Sparrow only; many other flights there be, as of the Pye, Iay, and such like: but they are to be measured according to the mettle of the Hawke, for they are flights of danger and force, & therfore it behoues the Hawke to haue much cunning and much exercise before she be brought to such flights, least that her mettle and rasines become her owne ruine, as many Faulkoners finde by daily experience.

All these infirmities in Hawkes are cured by the first medicine following.

All inward and priuy sicknesse of body. All sorts of wormes.
Purging of glut.
The pantas. Costiuenes in the body
Casting of the gorge. To cause disgestion.

The

The first Medicine.

TAke as much Agaricke as a pease, and wrap it either in a warme Pigions hart or Chickens heart, or any other warme and bloudy flesh, and giue it the Hauke to eate fasting in the morning, and it is a most ready and certaine cure.

All these infirmities are cured by the second Medicine following.

All priuy griefes in the head. The Rye.
All rhumes. All apoplexies.

The second Medicine.

TAke as much mustardseed bruisd as wil lie vpon a three-halfepence, & lap it as aforesaid, either in a warme Pigions heart, Chickens heart, or other warme flesh, and then dip it in the iuyce of Rosemary and Sage well mixt together, and so giue it the Hauke to eate fasting in the morning, and it will not onely purge and clense her, but also comfort and strengthen the braine exceedingly, as by proofe you shall finde.

All these infirmities are cured by the third Medicine following.

All diseases in the eies. All bloud-shotten eies
All dimnes of sight. The pynne and web.

The

The third Medicine.

TAke of the iuyce of ground Iuy or ashcoose halfe a spoonfull, and put it to as much fine searst ginger as wil lye on a threehalfepence, and being well mixt together with a small soft feather annoint the haukes eie therewith, morning, noone, & night, and it is a most certain cure, & often approued.

All these infirmities are cured by the fourth Medicine following.

All diseases in the mouth. The Frounce. All Cankers.

The fourth Medicine.

TAke rough alome and beat it to as fine a powder as you can possible get it, then take a spoonfull or two of the strongest and best wine vineger, and mixe your allome with the same till it be as thicke as puddle, then take a fine rag of cambricke or lawne, and dip it therein, and with the same rub the sores well till they be ready to bleede, both morning, noone, & night, and it will cure it in a short space.

All these infirmities are cured by the fift Medicine following.

All impostumes. All wounds whatsoeuer.

All

All bruiſes whatſoeuer The formicas.
All excreſcions. To ſtanch blood.

The fift Medicine.

FIrſt where there is any excreſcion of horny or bony ſubſtance, you ſhall cut it away, and lay the ſore open and bare, and then apply the ſalue which followeth, but in caſe of wounds, if the wound be great or deepe, you ſhall firſt ſtitch it vp with a fine needle and a little red ſilke, then take twenty raiſons of the ſunne, and hauing pickt out the ſtones, boyle them in halfe a pinte of wine till it be thicke like pap, then beat it well together, and being very warme, apply it to the ſore places, renewing it once in foure & twenty houres till all the ſoares be healed: but if the fluxe of bloud be great, then you ſhall take Merchants waxe and drop it vpon the veine which bleedeth, and it will preſently ſtanch it.

All theſe infirmities are cured by the ſixt Medicine following.

The pin in the foote. Bones broken.
The broken pounce. Bones out of ioynt.

The

The sixt Medicine.

FIrst you shall place the member right if there be either breach or dislocation, then take of *Galbanum*, of white Pich, and of Turpentine, of each a like quantity, and melt them together on a soft fire, then plaister-wise spread it vpon a linnen cloth & so fould it about the sore; then splent it if need require, otherwise onely roule it vp with a fine linnen rag, and the remedy will soone be effected, as hath beene often by me and others seene, and proued by experience.

The nature of Red and Fallow Deere.

THough the Deere by a secret instinct of nature & the prouidence of God are their own Phisitian, and not needing the helpe of man, yet because they are so seruiceable for the vse of man, I thought it not much impertinent from my discourse to shew their Character or nature. The Hart of all other beasts loueth to heare musicke, and meruaileth at all things that he seeth, and taketh great pleasure to behold them, as hath beene often

seene

seene by their gazing at the bowe and arrowes of the hunter, or at a Carter and the like, they are at mighty enmity with Serpents, and renew their strength by eating of them, they haue also a strange property, that if they goe to feede in yong springs or coppes, they goe against the winde, and so can tel whether there be any person or not: and if any man chance to spit or pisse vpon any sprig or branch in the coppes, they will finde it out presently and vtterly abandon that place: being hunted and ready to be taken by the hounds, they will for their last refuge flie to houses and places of resort, rather to yeeld to man then to dogs: & as *Plinie* saith they can indure to swim thirty miles endwaies: and when they are to passe any great riuer to goe to rut in some Ile or forrest, they assemble themselues together in heards, and knowing the strongest and best swimmer they make him goe formost, and then he which commeth the second stayeth vp his head vpon the backe of the first, and all the rest in like manner euen vnto the last: the formost being weary the second taketh his place, and he commeth backward: they goe to rut about the middest of September, & beare their yong-

ones

ones eight months: sometimes they bring two calues at once: their little ones they practise and exercise to vse their legs from the very beginning, leading them vp to high rocks, teaching them to leape, run, and fly away, acquainting them with their dens and secret places of harbor: the males are horned, and they aboue all other liuing creatures cast them euery yeare once at a certaine time of the spring, and to that purpose a little before their mewing they seeke out the most secret corners and most out of the way to hide themselues: when they are Pollards they keepe close hidden as if they were disarmed: and all this they doe as if they enuied that men should haue good of any thing that they had. Their age may be known by their heads, (for euery yeare they haue one more branch then they had the last yeare before) vntill they come to sixe, after which time, they come new euer alike, so that their age cannot be discerned any more by their head, but their marke is taken by their mouth and teeth: for as they grow in age they haue few or no teeth at all: yet the branches grow out of the root, whereas all the while they were yonger they vsed to haue them break forth

and

and ſtanding out at the very forehead. At the firſt when they breake out againe, they be like to the glanduels or kernels of drie skin, that new put forth, then grow they with tender ſtalkes to certaine round and long knots, couered all ouer with a certaine plume-downe like veluet, ſo long as they be deſtitute of their horns, & perceiue their heads naked, they goe forth to releeſe by night, and as they grow bigger and bigger they harden them in the hot Sunne, eſtſoones making proofe of them againſt trees: and when they perceiue they be tough and ſtrong enough, then they goe abroad boldly. The Harts and Hindes may liue an hundred yeares and vpward.

Thus Gentle Reader I haue briefely ended my ſhort Epitome, crauing nothing but this at thy hands, that when thou haſt made triall of theſe my approued remedies and findeſt the profit to redound to thy ſelfe (as many heretofore haue done) praiſe God, and thinke well of me thy friend.

(***)

FINIS.

MVSEVM BRITAN NICVM